

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5079

日九月初年戊申

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

三月

五十二年二月二日

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

Feb. 23. Elias, German bark, 350 P. A.  
Hansen, Cardiff October 2nd, Coal—  
Order.

## Departures.

Feb. 24. DENTELAS, s.s., for East Coast.  
Feb. 24. CHINCIANS, s.s., for Shanghai.  
Feb. 24. EGRIMA, s.s., for Saigon.  
Feb. 24. RUS. cor. ASCOLD, for Bangkok.

## Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
FEBRUARY 22D.  
Patroclus, s.s., for Shanghai.

## Passengers.

For Douglas, etc., for East Coast—  
For SWANSON, Mr. Hilditch, for Amoy.  
Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Messrs. Bliford and  
Dowdy, and 100 Chinese.

## Reports.

The German bark *Elias* reports left Cardiff on the 8th October had covered miles from S.W. and W.S.W.; from thence light winds from West and N.W. took the vessel westward on the 14th, and reached the Straits of Malacca on the 18th of November; in long. 27°30' W., moderate S.E. trades; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 39°50' M., down the Easting in same lat. and fine weather; and moderate breezes passed between St. Paul's and Amsterdam on the 27th of December; sighted the Straits of Dampier on the 20th of January; cleared the Straits of Dampier on the 21st of February; passed Batavia Island on the 20th of February.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

*Vessel's Name* From Dates

Ingeborg..... Cardiff Sept. 23

M. A. Holman..... Cardiff Oct. 20

Lemans..... Cardiff Oct. 24

Chanel Queen..... Cardiff Oct. 28

Pulma..... Hamburg Nov. 1

Sedus..... Hamburg Nov. 2

Fidelia..... Bergen Nov. 5

Darwend..... London Nov. 18

Antipodes..... Cardiff Nov. 19

Alvania..... London Nov. 20

Kate Currie..... London Dec. 3

Swiftsure..... London Dec. 15

Lydia..... Newcastle Dec. 26

Osaka..... London Dec. 30

Batavia..... Cuxhaven Dec. 30

Yorkshire (s.s.)..... London Jan. 6

## Auction Sales To-day.

None.

## LOST.

A SMALL Blue and White Japanese BITCH, \$5 reward will be paid to any one bringing it No. 7, Queen's Road Central, or 291 Hongkong, 2d February, 1874.

## NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"

For 1874.

Apply at THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE,

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND on the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or \$3 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

General Agents,

114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital of the Company, the sum of \$100,000, per annum, or \$3 per share, payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid after that day.

By order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,

Secretary,

At 2000 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

## INCORPORATED A.D. 1858.

Court of Administration,

JOHN BENEDEK GOSSE, ERNST NOLTING & CO., LTD. & CO., WAGENMUTH & KEGG.

F. DAIBER,

HANN.

D. W. WOBESCH,

Managing Director.—C. PEGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & CO.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of \$20,000,000, has been formed, according to arrangement with and granted by the North German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of \$65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Underwriters at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

MELCHERS & CO.

19 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted of First-class Buildings to an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

R. JESSELL & CO.

Agents

11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

## NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a DIVIDEND to Policy Holders for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1873, of 22 per cent. on the net premium contributed, which is payable at our Office, on or after this date.

Policy Holders are required to send in part, bate of their contribution.

J. RUSSELL & CO.

Agents

19 Hongkong, 4th February, 1874.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1856, and 31st December, 1858.

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 20TH APRIL, 1862.

HEAD OFFICE—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.

BRITISH AGENT—14, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris.

AGENCIES—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Rouen, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Cuttack, Hongkong, Shanghai, Silion, Saint Denis (Ile de la Reunion) and Yokohama.

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## THE CHRONICLE &amp; DIRECTORY

FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS WORK, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

## CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

## PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE

## FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI,

'A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK;

also of

## THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed especially for this Work)

## MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

## THE COAST OF CHINA,

also, THE

## NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE-

HONGKONG:

beside other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Officers.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Mag., &c., at \$3.

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San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Market  
Exchange, Messrs. S. M. PETTINGELL & Co.  
New York.....37 Park Row

NOW READY.

## BOUNDED VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REGISTERS FOR THE YEAR 1873. Price \$10.

Andress at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1874.

THE news which we recently noticed as having been received from Tonquin, with reference to the abortive action of the French in that country, is of much importance in the bearing upon China. If we are correct in concluding that whatever goes may be thrown over the water, the plain fact is that the French have sustained a defeat, it will be well for them carefully to consider the effects of such an event upon their position and prestige in China.

His Lordship was of opinion that plaintiff had not made out her case, and the summons was set aside.

JOHN SHUN-LOONG v. LIAO-CHAE, \$24.—Claim for the value of a pair of gold hair pins, two tortoise-picks, and six \$1 notes, which she lent to defendant through a relation of hers who was in his employ. The articles had been pawned. Plaintiff's relation supported the claim and in reply to defendant said he had no share in the business. Defendant denied the charge and gave reasons for which the money had been borrowed. The articles had been pawned by Wong-tai-wan, one of the partners in the shop. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

FERNANDO V. MARTINEZ, \$10.—Defendant admitted the debt, but said he was at present unemployed. Judgment for the amount claimed, at \$1 a month.

LEEE-LOO-WAN v. HOLLOWELL, \$350.—Claim for wages. Plaintiff said he was engaged at the rate of \$5 a month. He went into defendant's employ on the 19th January, and left on the 28th February. He left because his master had not made out her case, and the summons was set aside.

Defendant said plaintiff was in his service from 15th November, and asked \$5 per month. He ultimately offered her \$3 a month, which she accepted. He had paid her all that was due.

His Lordship was of opinion that plaintiff had not made out her case, and the summons was set aside.

JOHN SHUN-LOONG v. MARQUES, \$11.14.—Claim for the case, and defendant was given for him for the amount claimed.

1. POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

23rd February.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

ALLEGED INSTRUMENTATION.

Mr. W. D. Deane, Captain-Superintendent of Police, charged John Costello, P. C. No. 37, with misconduct as a constable on the 14th February, in writing an insubordinate petition. Also disobedience of orders in communicating with the public Press.

The case was remanded to Thursday, the 26th instant, and defendant admitted to his own recognizance of \$150, and one surety of \$150.

BEFORE C. M. Esq.

24th February.

THREATENING TO STAB.

A Malay woman, named Ali Alexander, was charged by a Chinese woman with assaulting her in Hollywood Road, and threatening to stab her.

Defendant denied the charge, and said the woman had lived with him for two years, and the last four days she absented herself, and he simply asked her where she had been, and where were the clothes she took away, and she made answer that she had been to Macao, as her mother had died.

Complainant denied that she left the house at all, and that she was the owner of the same house.

Defendant denied the charge, and said the woman had lived with him for two years, and the last four days she absented herself, and she made answer that she had been to Macao, as her mother had died.

Defendant was discharged, and recommended to have nothing to do with such a woman as complainant. The complainant was then fined \$5 for giving wilful false evidence.

Captain Stinson, master, and Daniel Fraser, chief officer of the British ship Onward, charged Ow-sing-taun, a tallowyan, in the employ of Messrs. Hoek & Co., with using false and improper weights, with intent to defraud them of cargo.

Inspector Stroud said the cargo being delivered was back-dam, and the weight of the defendant used cheated the steamer of 1,000 pounds.

He believed the defendant stole into his godown no more than the actual amount signed by the claimate, consequently the remainder left in the cargo boats the defendant appropriated to himself.

Captain Stinson said he would like to have the defendant severely punished, and would ask for a remand of the case to see the actual weight of the delivered and undeclared cargo.

On the 1st instant the steamer returned to Tuesday night, the 3rd March.

A BRITISH AUX.

Chung-kun-lam, a bowman in best 140,

was charged by Chinese constable No. 22, with assaulting her nephew, Cheung-til-yu,

10 years of age, on the Praya, and pushing him into the sea.

complained to be hoped not only for the interests of France, but for those of foreign nations generally in those parts, that she will prove equal to the occasion. If the moral force of one foreign nation occupying a position of importance in this country, be seriously impaired, that of other foreign nations must suffer also to a great extent. Unless, therefore, France be willing to make good her position, all foreign nations having interest in upholding and subjects to protect in China will have serious cause for regret. How far the unlucky expedition to Tonquin under M. Garnier had the concurrence of the Home Authorities remains yet to be seen.

It is possible that the disaster is attributable, like many of the same kind, to too much zeal on the part of local representatives; but the matter will be none the less important in its bearings on this account, nor will it be any the less a subject for depreciation that a hastily conceived and ill-arranged expedition should have been set on foot, in which the chances of successing a country which, judging from the experience of Saigon, would be of doubtful advantage, were pitted against the important political consequences which must follow a loss of French prestige, not only in Cochinchina but in all parts of the East.

We have received a copy of a small pocket dictionary by Mr. Stein, which vocabulary and other works have already gained for him a good reputation. It is written with the Mandarin pronunciation, according to Wade's spelling, and the most common words are given in Roman characters. It is very convenient in size and form, and will be of great use in explaining the natives in the course of conversation with the natives, when an ambiguity may arise on account of similarity of pronunciation.

SUPERIOR COURT.

February 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SNAPE, AND MR. JUSTICE BEAMONT.)

FRONG-THE-SHING v. WONG-TAI-WAN, \$29.—His Lordship said he had investigated this case since last Court, and found that the parties were in dispute over a very considerable demand.

He was also of opinion that perjury had been committed, and recommended that \$20 be paid by the defendant: That the plaintiff refused to take, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

QUAK-WI-JU-MAN-KEUN, \$35.67.—Told

he balanced due on the 25th October, and delivered first to him, when he appeared on the 1st December, a sum which he said was a deposit.

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## Extracts.

"TWO THAT SLEEP AND ONE THAT WATCHETH."

[SUGGESTED BY THE PICTURE OF S. SOLomon.]

"Could ye not watch one hour?" The hour is late, And the chill air is dreary, and they sleep so long; Two; but one sleeps not; he whose love was great, And who was greatly loved, his watch will keep.

The stars are clear, but not to them his eye; They to win patience from their patient light;

Sil on the earth he keeps his stedfast vigil, And bid to watch, so watches for surprise.

To see his Master's agony, that drew That sweat of blood; to hear that ery of woe—

Tis thus with those three priceless gifts of Heaven; Hope sleeps, and Faith may sleep, but the few Who really love, nor sleep nor sinster know.

F. W. Bourdillon.

## ITALIAN VILLAGES.

An Italian village is simply a miniature Italian city, and its various parts imply a town of fifty times the size. At Genoa there are neither dahlins, nor blues, nor reds but foul ones. Flowers and perfumes are all confined to the high-walled precincts of Duke Cesare, to which you must obtain admission twenty miles away. The houses, on the other hand, would generally lodge at New England cottage, porch and garden and high-arched basements included, in one of their cavernous basements! These vast gray dwellings are all of a fashion, denoting more generous social needs than any they serve now-a-days. They seem to speak of better days, and of a fabulous time, when Italy was not shabby. For what follies are they doing penance? Through what melancholy stages have their fortunes ebbed? You ask those questions as you choose the shady side of the long blank street, and watch the hot sun glaring upon the dust-coloured walls, and pausing before the fatal gloom of open doors.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPANISH.

Recklessness of life and of suffering, whether with regard to human beings, or to the lower animals, is but too common in Spain. It is not exactly cruelty, for I don't think even Spanish boys torment merely for the sake of tormenting—they are simply perfectly careless about it. If their amusement or advantage is served by cruelty, nobody has any scruples on the subject.

This peculiarity of character explains the otherwise incomprehensible barbarities of the Inquisition. It was not that they enjoyed looking at torture, but it did give them any pain to see it; they were resolved to extirpate heresy, and saved little or not at all by what means they attained their end, provided it was attained. Even at the present day, the objections of the Spaniard to the Inquisition are founded much more on its interference with their liberty to do whatever they please, good or evil, than on its cruelty.

In justice to the Spaniards, it must be said that, if they are indifferent to the life or sufferings of others, they are very nearly as careless of their own. Personally, they are exceedingly brave; they delight in fighting for its own sake, without any reference to the cause they treat as the moment's supporting.

They do not wish nor expect to be pitied for any sufferings that may befall them; over a Spanish child does not cry if it is hurt accidentally, though he bitterly resents a punishment. The contrast between Spaniards and Italians is very great in this respect: in Italy, if a child falls and hurts himself, he sheds floods of tears and is petted and consoled by everybody; in Spain, he is laughed at, and told to take better care for the future—a *Sinner in Spain*, by Mrs. Hemingway.

## THE BIBLE AND THE NEGRO.

American book-lovers of less refined taste, strongly their right to be reputed as our friends and we have very generally and very cordially responded to the claim. I refer to one book—Mr. Stowe's "Dred," though I did not mean to notice any contemporary book at all—for the sake of certain passages in it which I think that none have read whom can have forgotten. They are those in which the author describes the efforts which were produced upon a very simple-hearted and brave negro—whose whole life had been one of vicious self-delusion to some white children, but who had had no book-teaching whatsoever—by the stories which were read to him out of the Old and New Testaments. We are told with great simplicity and with solid evidence, that how every one of these stories started to life in his mind, how every person who is spoken of in them came forth before the heart as an actual living being, his inner soul confused the book as a reality, and a friend. No lesson, I think, is more suited to our purpose. It shows us what impresses us do the Book of Books when we regard it as a book of letters, and not as a book of life; none can bear a stronger witness to its how it may come forth as the Book of Life, to save all others from sinking into darkness and death. I have detained you too long endeavouring to show you how every true book exhibits to us some man, from whose mind its thoughts have issued, and with whom it brings us acquainted. May I add this one word in conclusion—that I believe all books may do that for us, because there is one book which, besides bringing into cleanness and distinctness a number of men of different extraction from the creation downwards, brings us one friend, the chief and centre of all, who is called there The Son of Man—*The Friendship of Books.*

## ENGLISH LUNCHES.

The dinner in England being so stately and formal an affair, so exciting in its requirements of full dress and knowledge of etiquette, can only be agreeable to those persons to whom knowledge of society is second nature.

This leads of course celebrities who flock to England, and of whom English people are very fond, are often great bores at the dinner-table. One literary lady of high eminence carried along a husband who drank out of his finger-glass; one French soldier of fortune tore the aspic of player's eggs, which stood before him, apart with his fingers; one young lady of grasping disposition—

“I will not say what country she came from—” “reached for a bouquet from a great epigae, and tipped it over. All these things are trifles, but they did that dreadful thing—they discomposed the lady of the house. So there has grown up a species of entertainment, absolutely necessitated (as I was told by a lady who entertained me) by the very accidents—a luncheon, informal, gay, early, a sort of midday dinner, where ladies sit in their bonnets and gendemen in their morning-coats—not the grand twelve-course affair which we give in New York at 1 o'clock and call luncheon—but a simple entertainment—a joint of mutton, some fruit and salad, and perhaps claret and Madeira, where the entertainment is easy and perfect, and fitted to the enjoyment of everybody. At these pleasant affairs there can be no particular violation of etiquette; for there is no etiquette to violate. Every one is at ease. The houses of Parliament do not assemble till 5 o'clock in the afternoon; therefore, the noble lords and the faithful commons are at leisure. The ladies have the day before them. I suspect many of those who have been out until 3 o'clock the night before make this meal their breakfast, and the guests of all nations contribute their quota of agreeability without disturbing the English mind by any violation of those rules of life which to them, and to polished people generally, are all-important.—*Appletons' Journal.*

## LEAVES AND LUNGS.

There is everywhere an exchange going on between leaves and lungs; lungs give carbon to leaves, and keep oxygen themselves. But how is this in winter, when there are no leaves except upon evergreens? Do these leaves take up all the carbon that is then breathed out? Not they are not numerous enough to do this. Does carbonic acid gas then increase in the air, and oxygen lessen? Not at all. It is as in summer when leaves are alive and breathing. I will tell you how this can be. Gases readily mix with each other, especially when shaken. Now every motion of air, every gust of wind, shakes the gases that compose the air, and scatters the carbonic acid gas. This gas, therefore, we may say, flies on the wings of the wind, and brooded out in one place may thus find its way to many places, not merely miles but thousands of miles distant. That which is brooded out at the north in the winter may thus go to the south to be breathed in by leaves there, and the sunny southern climate lend oxygen for the lungs of those who dwell in the north.—*Easy Introduction to Chemistry*. By Arthur Rigg.

## HUGUENOT LOVERS.

It happened that a Huguenot meeting for worship was held in the neighbourhood of Nismes, on the first day of January, 1755. The place of meeting was called the Lecque, situated immediately north of the Tour Magne, from which the greater part of the city has been built. It was a favourable place for holding meetings; but it was not so favourable for those who wished to escape. The assembly had scarcely been constituted by prayer, when the alarm was given that the soldiers were upon them! The people fled on all sides. The youngest and most agile made their escape by climbing the surrounding rocks. Amongst these, Jean Fabre, a young silk merchant of Nismes, was already beyond reach of danger, when he heard that this had been made a prison. The old man, who was seventy-eight, could not climb as the others had done, and the soldiers had taken him and were leading him away. The son, who knew that his father would be sentenced to the galley for life, immediately determined, if possible, to rescue him from this horrible fate. He returned to the group of soldiers who had his father in charge, and asked them to let him prisoner in his place. On their refusal, he seized his father and drew him from their grasp, instantly taking him into his instead. The sergeant in command at first refused to adopt this strange substitution; but, conquered at last by the tears and prayers of the son, he liberated the aged man and accepted Jean Fabre as his prisoner. Jean Fabre was first imprisoned at Nismes; where he was prevented seeing any of his friends, including a certain young lady to whom he was about shortly to be married. He was then transferred to Montpellier to be judged; where, of course, he was condemned, as he expected, to be sent to the galley for life. With this dreadful prospect before him, of separation from all that he loved—from his father, for whom he was about to suffer so much; from his betrayer, who gave up all hope of ever seeing him again—and having no prospect of being relieved from his horrible destiny, his spirits failed, and he became seriously ill. But his youth and Christian resignation came to his aid, and he finally recovered.—After he had been imprisoned for some years, a circumstance happened which more than anything else exasperated his sufferings. The young lady to whom he was engaged had an offer of marriage made to her by a desirable person which her friends were anxious that she should accept. Her father had been struck by paralysis, and was poor and unable to maintain himself as well as his daughter. He agreed that she should give up Fabre, now hopelessly imprisoned for life, and accept her new lover. Fabre himself was consulted on this subject; his conscience was appealed to, and he did decide. It was only after the bitterest struggle that he determined on liberating his brother. He say no prospect of his release, and why should he sacrifice her? Let her no longer be bound up with his fault, but be happy with another if she could. The young lady yielded, though not without great misgivings. The day for her marriage with her new lover was fixed; but, at the last moment, she relented. Her faithfulness and love for the heroic galley-slave had never been shaken, and she resolved to remain constant to him, to remain unmarried if he died, or to wait for his liberation until death!—From "The Huguenots in France."

## INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the above Company at this Port, do hereby grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

(1811) LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

I, undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the above Company at this Port, do hereby grant Policies against Fire to the extent of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premium, with a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon premiums of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

1174 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

I, undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the above Company at this Port, do hereby grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

I, undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the above Company at this Port, do hereby grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

I, undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the above Company at this Port, do hereby grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

241 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

I, undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Corporation, am prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, and/or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Japan.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% is allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WIGG & CO., General Agents.

1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

I, undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £1,000,000 on Buildings, or on Mercantile and other Concerns, subject to a discount of 20%.

Notice.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., Agents.

1867 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days, 1 do. do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., Agents.

1867 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premium on INSURANCES, viz.—

For SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 do. do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

1868 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

At this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premium on INSURANCES, viz.—

For SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 do. do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

1868 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

At this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premium on INSURANCES, viz.—

For SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 do. do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

1868 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

At this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premium on INSURANCES, viz.—

For SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 do. do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do. do.